

### REMARKS

Claims 1 – 23 are pending in the instant patent application. Claims 14 – 17 have been canceled.

Claims 2, 5, 11, has been amended to more particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention and to present the claim in better form for consideration. Claim 12 has been amended as an independent claim.

The Office Action has rejected claims 1, 2, 5, 14, 18, and 21 as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention. Applicant respectfully requests the withdrawal of these rejections for the following reasons.

The Office Action has rejected claim 1 because “it is not clear which ‘linearizing module’ and ‘power mode-based signal shaping module’ are intended. The Office Action appears to assert that the claim is indefinite because there is more than one linearizing module and that it is unclear which linearizing module corrects signal distortion in a high power mode. A proper reading of the claim, however, requires “correcting signal distortion in a high power mode of the amplifier with at least one linearizing module.” The use of the phrase “at least one” means one or more than one and does not make a claim indefinite. See *Kistler Instruments AG v. United States*, 628 F.2d 1303, 1318, 211 USPQ 920 (Ct. Cl. 1980). In this instance, correcting signal distortion may be done with a single linearizing module or by more than one linearizing modules. The scope and clarity of claim 1 is clear in that one or more linearizing modules may be used to correct signal distortion. Similarly, the scope and clarity of claim 1 is clear in that one or more power mode-based signal shaping modules may be used to reduce a signal component. Applicant respectfully submits that claim 1 is definite and requests that the rejection against claim 1 be withdrawn.

Claim 2 has been amended to more clearly state that the at least one linearizing module may be selected from a Markush group of circuits that includes a phase shift circuit responsive to the power mode signal, a predistortion linearizer, a switchable predistortion linearizer, a dual harmonic resonance filter, a harmonic resonance filter, and a switch responsive to the power mode signal providing a connection to one or more of a ground, a supply terminal and a reference terminal. Similarly, claim 5 has been amended to more clearly state that the at least one power mode-based signal shaping module is selected from a Markush group of circuits that includes one or more of a phase shift circuit responsive to the power mode signal, a predistortion linearizer, a switchable predistortion linearizer, a dual harmonic resonance filter, a harmonic resonance filter, and a switch responsive to the power mode signal providing a connection to one or more of a ground, a supply terminal and a reference terminal.

The Office Action has rejected claims 2, 18, and 21 as being indefinite because "it is not clear which 'dual harmonic resonance filter' is intended. Applicants are confused by this rejection since a careful reading of claim 21 reveals that a "dual harmonic resonance filter" is not mentioned in the claim. Applicants respectfully request a withdrawal of the rejection or alternatively, a more detailed explanation of the rejection. Similarly a careful reading of claims 2 and 18 mention "a dual harmonic resonance filter" only once so there should be no confusion as to which "dual harmonic resonance filter" the claim refers to. Again, Applicants respectfully request a withdrawal of the rejection or a more detailed explanation of the rejection.

The Office Action has rejected claim 18 because it "is not clear how 'dual resonance harmonic filter' is incorporated into the 'bias circuit'. It appears that they are two independent circuits. The Office Action further asserts that the 'bias circuit' is the current mirror connected to the base of the HBT. Applicants note that one of skill in the relevant art understands that the HBT may also be biased by controlling the voltage applied to the collector of an HBT and that such a circuit is also considered a bias circuit. An example of a simple bias circuit connected to the collector is shown in Fig. 11 between Vcc1 and the collector of the first stage transistor. In the example shown in

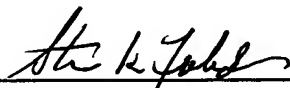
Fig. 11, the dual resonance harmonic filter 1105 is integrated with the bias circuit wherein capacitor 1125 and inductor 1110 perform dual roles as part of the filter and the bias circuit.

Applicants respectfully request entry of the foregoing amendments and remarks into the file history of the above-identified application. Applicants believe that each ground for rejection has been successfully overcome and/or obviated, and that all pending claims are in condition for allowance. Withdrawal of the rejections and allowance of the application are respectfully requested.

No fee is believed to be due in connection with filing of the instant request. However, if a fee is due, please charge the required fee to Morgan, Lewis & Bockius LLP Deposit Account No. 50-0310.

Respectfully submitted,

Date: November 30, 2005

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Steven K. Fukuda (Reg. No. 44,690)  
Customer No.: **09629**  
Morgan, Lewis & Bockius LLP  
101 Park Avenue  
New York, NY 10178-0060  
212.309.6000